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European Military Unity Urged

Belgian Warns on U.S. Shield

RUSSELS, Jan. 29 (AP)—Belgium's defense minister said today that the United States can no longer rely on the NATO alliance for its military protection and that the Soviet Union's planned effort to ease tensions between the East and West is a serious illusion.

Europe can no longer satisfy itself by trusting the Americans," Mr. Vanden Boeynants said in a speech made available today. "The United States has delivered a message to the world of Christian business activities yesterday.

Today we are eating out of the American hand," he said. "What becomes of us if the United States nuclear umbrella were to disappear tomorrow? We'd be in trouble."

Europe must unite not only militarily but also politically," he said. "It is a necessity for our survival."

People say that if something goes wrong, the Americans will come to our aid. But we must be realistic. It is clear that America's interests are not America's duty, but Europe from falling into Soviet domination. It is also clear that the Americans will not come to our aid if they realize that the Europeans are not prepared to defend themselves or contribute to the necessary effort.

The farmer in Nevada does not care about faraway Europe. Accusing the Soviet Union of "aggressiveness and expansionism," Mr. Vanden Boeynants condemned the reluctance of the NATO allies to strengthen their armies in the face of the Soviet Union's continuous military build-up.

"The Soviets have won a major victory in persuading a number of people in our countries that the North Atlantic Alliance is no longer necessary because of détente, that military expenditure is a waste," Mr. Vanden Boeynants said.

"I am a realist," he said. "In 1939 Hitler also made speeches about détente."

Mr. Vanden Boeynants claimed that the Soviet Union's military effort was seven to eight times greater than that of NATO. He said the most striking example of Soviet expansion was Moscow's involvement in Angola.

Africa Beachhead

"The Soviet Union has a new beachhead in Africa today," the minister said. "When you hold Angola, you hold the Cape route. Sixty per cent of Europe's oil supply uses this route."

Convergence and détente appear more and more remote," Mr. Vanden Boeynants said. "The balance of forces is against us and, if things continue to worsen, it is clear that one day we will find ourselves confronted with a Soviet blackmail we will not be armed to answer."

The Belgian minister was also critical of the Soviet economy, which, he said, has nothing to sell.

"Everything is imported," Mr. Vanden Boeynants said. "They are backwards in everything except arms and aerospace equipment because it serves their plans."

"It isn't even an agricultural nation," he said. "They would starve except for American grain."



Paul Vanden Boeynants

U.S. technicians supervising work at the site of an electronic surveillance station being set up in accordance with the Israeli-Egyptian Sinai agreement.



IN THE GIDI PASS—U.S. technicians supervising work at the site of an electronic surveillance station being set up in accordance with the Israeli-Egyptian Sinai agreement.

Electronic Ears to Monitor Truce

U.S. Workers Rush to Finish Sinai Posts

GIDI PASS, Sinai, Jan. 29 (AP)—U.S. builders are working by floodlights in the desert to speed the installation of an early-warning alarm system between the Israeli and Egyptian front lines.

The electronic network, designed to prevent a surprise attack by either side east of the Suez Canal, is so far just a jumble of crates on a patch of sand, but officials say it will be ready by next month's deadline.

U.S. Marine Col. Don Layne, in charge of the project, said today that "we will definitely be operational by Feb. 22," the date when Israel is to have withdrawn from 1,900 square miles of the Sinai and the Egyptian Army advances to new positions.

Installation of the U.S. sensor system, manned by 144 U.S. civilians and 28 U.S. government technicians, will turn this Middle East battlefield into a complex spy network in the wilderness, with the Israelis and Egyptians watching each other and the Americans monitoring both the opposing sides.

The U.S. monitoring role was specified in the interim peace agreement negotiated in August by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

base camp for the U.S. Sinai Field Mission began Saturday on a bleak plateau in the middle of the Gidi Pass, 316 miles from Tel Aviv and about 25 miles from the Suez Canal.

The U.S. monitors, unarmed, will be in a United Nations buffer zone about a mile from the Israeli front line and 18 miles from the Egyptian front after next month's troop deployments.

So far, the base camp looks like anything but a sophisticated electronic headquarters. Bulldozers prepare the ground for fiberglass bunkhouses among piles of laundry detergent boxes, suitcases, camp beds, shower cabinets and crates of antennas and transmission lines.

The construction workers—

from E Systems Inc. of Dallas and the Zachary Co. of San Antonio—have been sleeping outdoors or at a distant Israeli Army base.

Conditions for the Americans will be far from luxurious even when the camp is finished. About 150 monitors—possibly including some women—will live in 30 fiberglass bunkhouses until a permanent camp is completed in July, with precast concrete housing and air conditioning.

"There will be a recreation area with billiards, Ping-Pong and outdoor games, a movie theater and chapel and a commissary for shopping," Col. Layne said. "But the biggest problems we anticipate will be sand, flies and boredom."

The Sinai, comfortably balmy now, gets torrid in the summer, but Col. Layne said the desert was "less hostile terrain than I expected."

• Rabin fails to persuade Ford on arms cut. Page 2.

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The construction workers—

Lebanese Slowly Going Back To Work as Cease-Fire Holds

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Civil servants trickled back to their desks, the Beirut port and some banks reopened and an "all quiet" report from the Joint Truce Committee today set Lebanon on the long road to reconstruction after nearly 10 months of civil war.

The week-long cease-fire between Moslem leftists and rightist Christians held firm, and the Lebanese-Syrian peace committee said that "it is all quiet, with no incidents of any major violations of the cease-fire."

Some civil servants, under orders from the government to be back at work by Monday or face disciplinary action, showed up for duty and the central bank opened for business. Branches of some private banks reopened but the bankers association put off a decision on resuming full operations until Wednesday.

The Chamber of Commerce said it would meet next week to review the general economic situation.

"The damage done is something huge, something incalculable, but give us a few months, and firm government, and we will have made a good start to recovery," Adnan Kassab, president of the chamber, said.

Banking sources said the major banks wanted at least a week to see that the cease-fire continued to hold.

Many bank employees were still afraid to go to work in the downtown sector, the hub of the Beirut commercial world, which was one of the worst affected areas during the fighting.

Streets are still littered with destroyed cars, rubble from buildings and glass from thousands of broken windows.

But cleanup teams moved through the city and removed refuse and hundreds of tons of garbage, uncollected for weeks. The Lebanese Army took charge of security from Palestinians in the area embracing the banks, the luxury hotels and the port.

Dock workers came back on the job and began shifting cargo which had been uncollected in warehouses because of the fighting.

No ships were in the once crowded harbor and shipping (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Italian Socialists Demand Economic Policy-Making Role

ROME, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The Italian Socialist party said today it would support, by abstention, a key law on the government's economic policy. The cabinet followed a Socialist demand for a role in economic policy-making.

The Socialist leadership said it prepared to resume talks with the Christian Democrats to form a new government.

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able its judgment on the possibility of a vote of abstention.

The Christian Democrats have 264 seats and the Republicans, who said they would abstain on the Socialist demand before consulting themselves, control 15.

A guaranteed majority hinges on Socialist support, either by affirmative votes or abstention.

"We await Moro's economic proposals, which we will then evaluate," Socialist Deputy Enrico Manca told reporters.

On the basis of them, and before a parliamentary debate, we will say if [we can] agree to abstain in parliamentary voting."

Mr. Moro tried and failed to form coalitions involving the Socialists, Republicans and Social Democrats. Only the Social Democrats, with 31 seats, promised unconditional support for a one-party Christian Democratic Cabinet.

Three Freed by China Arrive in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—Three former high-ranking Nationalists, freed recently by China, crossed the border into Hong Kong today, a government spokesman said.

The Chinese news agency reported today that China has freed three more former Kuomintang officials and three Taiwanese agents.

CIA Opposed, but U.S. Gave \$800,000 to Rightist in Italy

ROME, Jan. 29 (NYT)—Over the strong objections of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1974, Graham Martin, then the U.S. ambassador to Italy, won approval to pay \$800,000 to a prominent rightist general now facing trial for involvement in plots to overthrow the government.

The Italian, who received the money under "blank check" conditions, is Gen. Vito Miceli, who, until 1974, had been one of the highest-ranking officers in the Italian military.

At the time of the U.S. payments to him, he was the head of the Defense Information Service, Italy's military intelligence agency.

The story of the conflict between Mr. Martin, ambassador here until February 1973, and the then-station chief is told in a report by the House Select Committee on Intelligence. The report does not refer to Mr. Miceli, who is described only as "a very high figure of the Defense Information Service."

Arrested in 1974

However, the Turin newspaper Le Stampa published excerpts from the report, mentioning deleted names and dates. Although the U.S. Embassy here refused to comment, the details of the report left no doubt that the payments were made to Gen. Miceli, who was arrested in October 1974, and is now free awaiting trial.

The payments, which stopped after Mr. Martin was replaced by the present envoy, John Volpe, were made two years after the major coup plot in which the general has been implicated. Gen. Miceli has denied the coup charges and yesterday called for an early trial so he could prove "my loyalty" to his superiors.

Mr. Martin was ambassador to Italy from 1969 to 1973. Afterward he was shifted to South Vietnam, where he remained until the collapse of the Saigon regime last year. He is now awaiting assignment.

While in Rome, he engaged in a running struggle with the CIA station chief over the payments. At one point, according to documents submitted to the House committee, Mr. Martin accused the station chief of stalling and threatened to "give instructions to block his entrance to the embassy and perhaps even forcibly put him on a plane to Washington."

"Anti-Democratic Elements"

The station chief, who has since left Rome, had raised serious doubts about the operation, noting that it would aid only the extreme right in Italy and not the moderate forces of the center which the United States hoped to foster. He said that the general was tied to

Spanish Moderates Skeptical About Arias' Reform Projects

MADRID, Jan. 29 (AP)—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro's promise for liberalizing Spain drew skepticism and open dissent today from leading moderate politicians. The left rejected it outright.

Assessments of the conservative speech yesterday outlining the new government's plans were editorially favorable. A leading Madrid newspaper defended the Premier by saying he had said all he could for the nation's rightist parliament.

Mr. Arias promised constitutional reforms to give Spaniards more liberty after nearly four years of dictatorial rule but did not explain how or when.

Critics said the Premier's nationally televised speech was too vague and fell short of public expectations. Mr. Arias also was asked for omitting any mention of universal suffrage or de-union freedom.

Socialist lawyer Pablo Castellanos described the speech as one that calmed the fascists. Joaquín Jiménez, head of the Christian Democratic party, said he regretted the Premier had missed a historic moment.

The Catholic newspaper Ya said the new government's program could be judged in the nation's recent political contest nine weeks after the death of dictator Francisco Franco.

"Could the speech have been more concrete?" Ya asked. "Obviously, but not without the risk of inviting the territory of parliament in front of those who

moderate have to discuss and approve the program."

Government officials supported the newspaper's view, indirectly acknowledging the administration's concern with governing rightist opposition to changing institutions set up by Generalissimo Franco.

Among Mr. Arias's reforms was a proposal to establish a bicameral parliament to replace the 561-member assembly that rubber-stamped Gen. Franco's programs over his 36 years of rule.

Meanwhile, metal, auto and construction workers returned to work today in the Madrid area after more than three weeks of strikes but a new labor conflict began in the capital as 4,000 private elementary school teachers walked out and left 150,000 pupils without classes.

Police fired rubber bullets today to disperse several hundred persons, most of them women with their children, demonstrating in front of the Education Ministry for more schools, free schooling and better pay for teachers, the news agency Europa Press said.

Movie Censorship

MADRID, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Movie censorship will be abolished in Spain under a new law governing the film industry, a government spokesman said today.

The abolition of censorship will not mean that movie houses can show pornography or "subversive" films—such programs would still make them liable to prosecution under the penal code.

Moscow Reports It Would Support Angola Coalition

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The Soviet Union said today that peace is needed in Angola and indicated that it would endorse a coalition government.

At the same time, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a Senate subcommittee that the administration is considering asking Congress for money to aid anti-Soviet factions in Angola.

The Soviet proposal for a coalition of all the patriotic forces working for genuine independence and "free development" of their country was made in an article in the government newspaper, Izvestia. It was signed "An Observer," a signature which usually indicates a high-level origin.

The proposal was the most conciliatory Soviet stand on Angola in weeks and appeared as the Moscow-backed faction in that country was reported gaining on the military front.

Meanwhile, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, Mr. Kissinger said that the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola, which he described as massive and unprecedented, "is a matter of urgent concern."

He also said that it was contrary to recent constructive work in U.S.-Soviet relations and our efforts to improve relations with Cuba.

"Those who have acted so recklessly must be made to see that their conduct is unacceptable," he said.

Seven Nations Reach Accord On A-Exports

Secret Agreement To Harmonize Policies

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Seven of the world's nuclear powers have reached a secret agreement on principles for controlling the sale of reactors, enriched uranium and nuclear know-how to other nations, diplomatic sources said.

The aim of the agreement is to harmonize national policies concerning the export of nuclear material to third countries to prevent such equipment from falling into the wrong hands.

The seven countries involved are: the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

All but France are signatories of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, but the French indicated that they were prepared to endorse the spirit of that treaty for the purposes of the present agreement, which covers peaceful atomic equipment.

No Commercial Advantage

According to the agreement, none of the seven nations will take commercial advantage of the others by selling equipment to non-nuclear countries. All seven nations must agree to any sale of nuclear material to third countries, the accord states.

The agreement has been worked out over a period of many months in different capitals. It was completed in London last fall in secrecy. Since then, the countries involved have been exchanging diplomatic notes confirming the agreement and this process has just been completed.

As each government has promised to keep the agreement secret, no official comment was available today. There was even reluctance to admit that the agreement exists.

Observers believe that the U.S. government wants to keep the agreement under wraps for fear that Congress might make further obstruction to the sale of nuclear equipment abroad.

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Saigon to Reward Converted Foes

BANGKOK, Jan. 29 (AP)—All soldiers and officials of the former Nguyen Van Thieu regime can regain the fundamental rights of citizens once they have "shown their eagerness to serve the revolutionary government" in South Vietnam, Saigon radio said today.

The broadcast said that rights and official status would be restored after six months to a year of "close surveillance" and a guarantee by local authorities of the person's conduct.



PRISONERS IN ANGOLA MEET THE PRESS—Bulgarian agency's caption said two South Africans, left, and two members of UNITA were presented at a recent news conference in Luanda before local and foreign journalists.

Left Targets Hit by Bombs In Portugal

No Serious Injuries In Wave of Violence

LISBON, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Six bombs exploded in the northern town of Braga today in Portugal's continuing wave of anti-leftist violence.

A seventh bomb exploded in the chapel of the residence of a liberal priest in a town near Braga. Although no one was hurt in the blast, the residence was heavily damaged.

At the same time, a fire in the central town of Covilha destroyed the headquarters of four extreme leftist parties.

Police said that the bombs in Braga caused no injuries but damaged the headquarters of leftist-controlled labor unions, a bank and a far-left group.

A volunteer fireman and a resident of Covilha were slightly injured in the fire in the town, 187 miles north of Lisbon.

The blaze destroyed the headquarters of the Socialist Left Movement, the Popular Democratic Union, the Popular Socialist Front and the Electoral Front of Communists (Marxist-Leninist).

Police said that explosions were heard before the Covilha fire started and that they were investigating possible arson.

Since mid-October, there have been at least 108 attacks against Communist and other leftist targets. A rightist group calling itself the Anti-Communist Action Front has claimed responsibility for some of the attacks.

145 Bombings Listed

Since last May, the Communist party has listed for the whole of Portugal 145 bombings, in addition to 149 attacks, sackings and other incidents of arson and shootings.

Meanwhile, the military summoned the left-center Popular Democratic party to talks on how far the armed forces should withdraw from politics.

Talks between the military and the Popular Democrats followed similar meetings with the Socialists.

The talks centered on renegotiation of a pact the armed forces made with the parties last April, giving the military ultimate legislative and executive power for the next three to five years.

\$300 Million in U.S. Aid

LISBON, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—The United States will grant Portugal aid worth \$300 million, Portuguese officials said here today after talks with a U.S. delegation.

The aid will be used for developing Portugal's social infrastructure, in particular health services, education and low-cost housing, they said.

2 in EEC Assailed On Air Industry

ROME, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—The Common Market Commission today criticized both France and Britain for failing to support its plans for a joint EEC aeronautics industry.

Alberto Spillini, the commissioner responsible for the Community's industrial policy, said that France and Britain, because of experiences in building a more reluctant attitude to becoming involved in a European aeronautics industry.

He also blamed France's attitude on the rejection last year by four NATO allies—Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway—of the French Mirage fighter candidate in the "arms deal of the century." The four nations bought the U.S. General Dynamics F-16.

Congressman Pleads

Guilty to Gift Charge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., who once was President Lyndon Johnson's appointments secretary, pleaded guilty today to failing to report a \$1,000 to \$2,000 campaign contribution from the Gulf Oil Corp.

The charge, brought by the special Watergate prosecutor, is a misdemeanor and carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine. U.S. District Judge William Bryant Jr. said he would wait a probation report before imposing sentence.

Rep. Jones said he planned to run for re-election this fall.

Cambodia Units Shift;

Rebels May Be Target

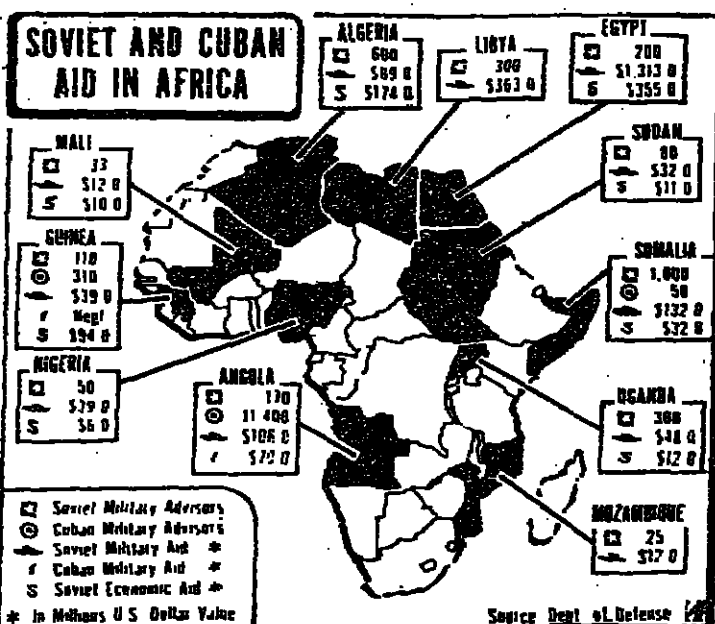
ARANYA PRATHEE, Thailand, Jan. 29 (AP)—Hundreds of Cambodian troops were seen moving across the border today from the north inside the country's western border today.

Thailand intelligence sources said the Cambodian Communists might be launching a drive against guerrillas loyal to the U.S.-backed regime of former President Lon Nol.

The sources said there have been several clashes in western Cambodia in recent weeks and a number of insurgents fled to Thailand.

Mediterranean Talks

GENEVA, Jan. 29 (IHT)—Eighteen nations, including the Mediterranean will open a two-week conference in Barcelona today to approve a treaty aimed at controlling pollution of that sea.



Five-Year Soviet Military Aid To Africa Put at \$2.2 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has sent Africa more than \$2.2 billion in military aid and \$705 million in economic assistance over the last five years, the Defense Department reported yesterday.

It said Cuba had 11,780 military personnel in Africa, all but 380 of them fighting in Angola. The Pentagon counted almost 3,000 Soviet military advisers in Africa.

During that period, the United States has provided \$30.9 million in military aid. It also has sold large amounts of weapons on the continent.

Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "The U.S.S.R., China, North Korea and Cuba have all shown considerable interest in improving their position with African nations and particularly those

nations which are in the embryonic stages of political and economic development.

"During 1975, Moscow demonstrated an alertness to the opportunities for increasing influence in Africa south of the Sahara. Currently it is providing military aid in some form to 16 black African countries and has many military advisers and technicians located in sub-Saharan Africa."

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld yesterday showed the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee a map which showed Soviet port or air-landing rights in Egypt, Algeria, Mali, Guinea, Somalia, Kenya, Congo and Angola.

Mr. Rumsfeld said, "The Soviet activity in Angola is illustrative of a lot of Soviet activities in West Africa. To the extent that there is no counterweight to that activity, this will be encouraged."

Five-Year Figures

The map showed five-year aid figures for those countries which received more than \$10 million from the Soviet Union and current numbers of military advisers or troops:

Angola—170 Russian advisers, 11,400 Cuban advisers, \$108 million in Soviet military aid, \$70 million in Cuban military aid.

Somalia—1,000 Russian advisers, 50 Cuban advisers, \$132 million in Soviet military aid, \$23 million in economic aid.

Guinea—110 Russian advisers, 310 Cuban advisers, \$39 million in Soviet military aid, \$94 million in economic aid.

Algeria—600 Russian advisers, \$79 million in Soviet military aid, \$74 million in economic aid.

Libya—300 Russian advisers, \$63 million in Soviet military aid.

Egypt—200 Russian advisers, \$13 billion in Soviet military aid, \$355 million in economic aid.

Mali—33 Russian advisers, \$12 million in Soviet military aid, \$10 million in economic aid.

Niger—60 Russian advisers, \$39 million in Soviet military aid, \$5 million in economic aid.

Uganda—300 Russian advisers, \$48 million in Soviet military aid, \$12 million in economic aid.

Mozambique—35 Russian advisers, \$12 million in Soviet military aid.

The report said that South Africa became involved in the first place at the behest of unnamed black African countries and that the withdrawal of South African troops from the war was due to the deteriorating military situation in which about 1,200 South Africans on the southern front would have had to bear the brunt of the war.

"This government was not prepared to allow," the newspaper said.

According to reports from the front, the South African military contingent which supplied UFFITA with artillery and armored car support, withdrew last Friday.

In Havana, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro indicated last night that his government decided to send troops to Angola after South Africa opened an offensive there.

At a news conference, Mr. Castro also praised the decision of the U.S. Congress to cut off further military aid to Western-backed factions in Angola.

He said that the decision showed that the influence of Congress had grown in the United States "after the adventure of Vietnam, the catastrophe of Watergate and the madness of the government."

Former IRS Employee Sentenced for Fraud

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (WP)—A former Internal Revenue Service employee who fraudulently obtained \$663,000 in income tax refunds, checks and went on a spending spree was sentenced Tuesday to five years in federal prison.

U.S. District Court Judge approved a reduced sentence agreement between the government and David Glen Robinson, 31, calling for Robinson's full cooperation in explaining how he fraudulently obtained the three U.S. Treasury checks. He must also assist authorities in recovering any money and tangibles assets he received.

France to Get 'Lotto'

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—France is to introduce a new gambling game this year—Lotto. Players will pick six numbers between 1 and 49, to match a random selection of numbered balls drawn from a rotating tumbler. Matching all six will give the winner a big payoff for his basic bet of 2 to 3 francs (34 to 51 cents).

AFS said that the outnumbered Algerians had been at Amghala to accompany a convoy carrying food and medicines for Saharan populations.

"The fighting continued with-

But Finds 'Nothing Wrong' Rabin Fails to Prevent Ford From Cutting Aid

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (IHT)—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin apparently failed today to persuade President Ford not to cut U.S. military aid to Israel next year despite strong efforts and a third unscheduled meeting.

After the morning conference, White House spokesman Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford considered that his projected arms aid request—which cut \$500 million from this year's \$1.5 billion—was fully adequate to meet Israel's future security requirements.

Israeli Embassy sources said Israel could not maintain its defense commitments if the cut is made. Mr. Rabin said later, however, that "nothing has gone wrong" in his talks with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Nessen also told newsmen that the President told the Israeli leader there should be "no stagnation nor stalemate" in efforts to achieve a Middle East settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

In a speech to Congress yesterday, Mr. Rabin, while saying his government was prepared to negotiate with any Arab government, held firm to its refusal to meet with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have urged a more flexible Israeli negotiating position.

Mr. Rabin gave no indication of change in Israel's basic negotiating posture after his three meetings with Mr. Ford.

"We are going to take risks for the achievement of peace," he told his audience, "but we are going to stand firm against illusions of so-called peace."

He charged that Syria has moved away from a position of moderation toward greater antagonism to Israel since the Israeli-Egyptian second-stage troop withdrawal agreement was signed four months ago.

"We had hoped the disengagement agreement would create a different atmosphere... to encourage other countries," he said.

But he added that Syria had been taking an "extreme position... using a terrorist organization called the PLO as its major instrument."

Fate of Minority

The civil fighting in Lebanon, he said in his address, "serves as a reminder to us what might be the fate of any minority in the sea of Arab states."

"The stationing of a Palestinian Liberation Organization Army in Lebanon is potentially dangerous to Israel... it is a disadvantage to the cause of peace and stability in the area."

After the 30-minute White House meeting, Mr. Nessen said President Ford did not offer his visitor a new U.S. plan in searching for a peace settlement beyond the latest Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accord, reached in September.

But the spokesman said Mr. Ford declared yet once more he could not accept stagnation in the situation because that would allow tensions to increase in the Middle East.

Officials said that Mr. Ford continually stressed his conviction that an urgent need exists for Israel to support an early initiative to forestall a new outbreak of war.

Mr. Rabin, who is reported to believe little progress can be made in this U.S. presidential election year, responded carefully that Israel would do what it could "reasonably" do, sources said.

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position. The more radical Arab states and the Soviet Union are trying to have the PLO attend the Geneva Middle East peace negotiations as a participant, which Israel rejects.

Today's third round of talks was to discuss what officials called some "differences" of approach over the next move in Middle East diplomacy, as well as Israeli concern over the aid cut.

However, an Israeli official said, "there are no differences whatsoever," but admitted Mr. Rabin was striving to persuade the Ford administration to increase its planned military aid to Israel in the next fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Rabin also met today with members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which will have a principal role in deciding how much U.S. aid will be given to Israel in an effort to explain Israel's requirements.

Press Club Luncheon

Later, at a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Rabin gave no indication of change in Israel's basic negotiating posture after his three meetings with Mr. Ford.

"We are going to take risks for the achievement of peace," he told his audience, "but we are going to stand firm against illusions of so-called peace."

He charged that Syria has moved away from a position of moderation toward greater antagonism to Israel since the Israeli-Egyptian second-stage troop withdrawal agreement was signed four months ago.

"We had hoped the disengagement agreement would create a different atmosphere... to encourage other countries," he said.

But he added that Syria had been taking an "extreme position... using a terrorist organization called the PLO as its major instrument."

Fate of Minority

The civil fighting in Lebanon, he said in his address, "serves as a reminder to us what might be the fate of any minority in the sea of Arab states."

"The stationing of a Palestinian Liberation Organization Army in Lebanon is potentially dangerous to Israel... it is a disadvantage to the cause of peace and stability in the area."

After the 30-minute White House meeting, Mr. Nessen said President Ford did not offer his visitor a new U.S. plan in searching for a peace settlement beyond the latest Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accord, reached in September.

But the spokesman said Mr. Ford declared yet once more he could not accept stagnation in the situation because that would allow tensions to increase in the Middle East.

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Helmut Schmidt delivering his State of the Nation talk.

Syria's Role in Lebanon Seen Cautious, Defensive, Beneficial

By Jim Hoagland

DAMASCUS, Jan. 29 (WP)—Syria will send more Palestinian troops into Lebanon to enforce the current cease-fire if new fighting erupts, but will keep units of its own army out of the conflict as long as Israel does not intervene directly, Arab and diplomatic sources report.

Last week's measured response by Syria to the factional bloodshed and destruction on its western border has won the U.S. government's approval, according to these sources, who suggest that Washington's upping of restraint on Israel helped cool an explosive situation.

Syrian officials deny that they informed the United States in advance of their decision to send two battalions of the Syrian-controlled Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) into Lebanon last week.

Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said that the United States, acting on its own information, obtained a firm settlement, "probably denied that there was any Syrian intervention" and removed "any pretext for the Israelis to occupy Lebanon."

Defensive Aspect

Western diplomats portray President Hafez al-Assad's decision to commit Syrian prestige and muscle to the Lebanese question as a largely defensive action. If the initiative works, it could pay important dividends in extending Syrian influence inside Lebanon and expanding Syrian control over the Palestinian guerrillas, they add.

Washington's acceptance of these possible consequences is a measure both of the gravity of the Lebanese crisis, which has caused 10,000 deaths in the last nine months, and of the new U.S. confidence in the steady and relatively moderate Assad's regime, according to European observers.

Mr. Assad's decision to act as a guarantor for the 28th ceasefire in the warfare between predominantly Christian rightists and leftist Muslim forces ended a deliberately ambivalent Syria policy that had helped feed the fighting.

Syrian efforts to arrange previous cease-fires were coupled with continuing large shipments of heavy weapons to the leftists in Lebanon. Late last month the arms flow was cut sharply for reasons that are still not entirely clear.

Partition Threat

The fighting's sharp escalation this month, concern over the possibility of Israeli intervention and indications from Christian leaders that they were seeking a partition of Lebanon into Muslim and Christian states pushed the Syrians into risking a direct confrontation with Israel by intervening both politically and militarily last week.

The immediate trigger for the Syrian action was the rapidly deteriorating authority of both Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yassir Arafat and Lebanon's President Suleiman Frangieh, a Christian. Syria evidently sees the preservation of both leaders as vital to keeping Lebanon from plunging into even bloodier conflict.

Mr. Assad ordered about 1,500 men from the PLA's Syrian-based Hittin and Qudayyah Brigades into Lebanon after receiving an urgent written appeal from Mr. Arafat, who told him that Christian attacks on Palestinian camps had made it impossible for Mr. Arafat to keep his PLO units out of the expanding civil war.

This account from Arab and diplomatic sources provides the first clear outline of the still officially unacknowledged Syrian decision to use the PLA.

Charge by Ex-Aide, Now in Prague

U.S. Radio in Munich Denies CIA Still Controls Operation

By Michael Getler

BONN, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Radio Free Europe in Munich today denied charges made by a former employee, who showed up in Prague a few days ago, that the U.S.-sponsored broadcasting organization continues to be controlled by the CIA.

The acting director of RFE in Munich, Richard Cook, described the claims of the former employee, Pavel Minarik, as "garbage."

Mr. Minarik, 30, who worked as a broadcaster in the Czechoslovak section of RFE for seven years, was presented at a press conference in Prague today as a captain in the Czechoslovak intelligence service. He named Mr. Cook, along with other RFE officials in Munich, as either working for or being connected with the CIA.

He said that at the station he had seen the names of "RFE collaborators" working in Czechoslovakia, possibly a reference to files kept on letters written to the station.

Mr. Cook, in a telephone interview, stated: "We have no employees who are in any way connected with the CIA."

"You Don't Play Games"

Referring to the shake-up that RFE went through three years ago, when Congress demanded that previously secret CIA-financing of the broadcast operation be made public, Mr. Cook said: "When you have been through a transition like the one we went through, you don't play games with the source of your funding, which is now the U.S. Congress. You just don't play games with the Congress."

Mr. Cook and other RFE officials said Mr. Minarik was among a group of employees who actually were let go by the organization in the summer because of budgetary cutbacks. Mr. Minarik arranged a six-month extension until late last month, and then another three-month extension until the end of March. On Jan. 7, however, he flew to New York and then showed up in Prague a few days ago, but without his West German wife, who still lives in Munich.

Some U.S. officials speculate that Mr. Minarik, who reportedly did not speak English or German very well, could not get another job in Munich and possibly went back to Prague under an arrangement.

ment in which he was to impugn the RFE, which broadcasts U.S. news and commentary into Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union, have recently come under heavy attack by the Soviet Union. Although these operations have been criticized by the Russians for many years, criticism died down for a while but increased noticeably this month when the Soviet newspaper Pravda attacked the RFE sharply in a long editorial Jan. 13.

The editorial, which the Russians have been circulating to Western embassies in Europe, claims that the RFE's broadcasts violate the spirit of the 1975 Helsinki Security Conference and that the RFE is still a CIA front, with some 20 agents still associated with it.

Changes at RFE

That claim was true. Spokesmen here admit that perhaps as many as a dozen CIA men were working at the RFE at the time. However, a subsequent congressional investigation supposedly cleared out all CIA funding, personnel and connections by mid-1971 under pressure of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by former Sen. William Fulbright. Since then, the RFE's funding has come publicly from Congress and a Board of International Broadcasting was set up in Washington to run the RFE and Radio Liberty.

In another step which was supposed to make the system more controllable and end internal feuding, the RFE and Radio Liberty were combined into a single organization in Munich in the fall.

RFE spokesmen discounted the possibility that Mr. Minarik could have carried any secrets to Prague, claiming that the RFE had no such secrets. Officials added, however, that Mr. Minarik could have had access to the file of letters from listeners in Eastern Europe and if he took names with him it could lead to reprisals against the letter-writers.

U.S. Churches Trying to Halt Use of Missionaries by CIA

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI)—U.S. churches and mission boards, reacting indignantly to admissions that missionaries have been used by the CIA in information-gathering, are mounting a drive to stop such practices through governmental action and improved internal safeguards.

Both William Colby, the outgoing director of the CIA, and White House counsel Philip Buchan admitted that it was standard practice for the CIA to use missionaries in intelligence-gathering.

Mr. Colby made his admission Sept. 23 in a letter to Sen. Mark Hatfield, D-Ore., who is sponsoring legislation to stop the practice. Mr. Buchan's disclosure was in a letter to Sen. Hatfield dated Nov. 5.

Both letters said cooperation between the missionaries and the CIA violated neither the law nor the integrity of the missionaries.

Disturbed by Reports

After public disclosure of the letters Dec. 12, church officials, already disturbed by earlier reports of widespread, covert contacts between government agents and religious workers, began to measure the meaning of what was now revealed as official policy.

Among the chief concerns of the churches are the safety of missionaries who may be suspected of CIA connections, the separation of church and state and the CIA's use of missionaries as unwitting accomplices.

Open cooperation between intelligence agents and missionaries has been uncovered but experts agree that such cases of cooperation are rare exceptions. They say most missionaries have resisted such working arrangements.

John Marks, a former State Department intelligence analyst, contends that it has become tougher for the CIA to recruit missionaries because they "tend to have a greater social conscience and are not the kind of people who can be easily approached."

Mr. Marks' book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," helped to expose missionary-CIA collusion.

A Major Presence

About 35,000 Protestants and 7,000 Roman Catholics are engaged abroad in a variety of enterprises, ranging from preaching to poultry farming. Together, they constitute what a Latin American church authority, Gary Macoe, calls "the most important U.S. presence around the world."

Often they have worked for years to win the trust of local people. The recent disclosures could jeopardize their credibility and, in some cases, their lives. Three missionaries are being held by Mozambique on charges of having CIA ties.

Mr. Colby has said that there is no need for a change in CIA policy.

On another occasion, he said: "In fact, CIA has very few contacts with clergymen. He added that "such relationships are purely voluntary and in no way reflect upon the integrity of the mission of the clergy involved."

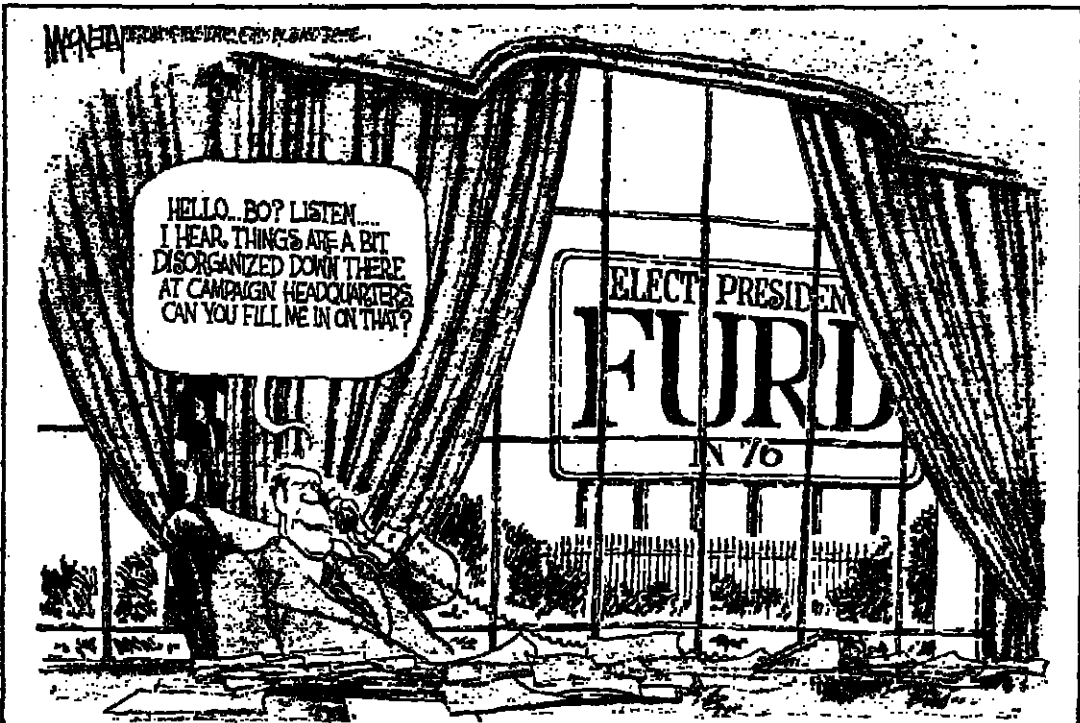
Mr. Buchan's letter to Sen. Hatfield said, by contrast, that "many clergymen" had been engaged in intelligence work and that "the President does not feel it would be wise at present to prohibit the CIA from having any connection with the clergy."

Problem of Refugees

Seen Solved in Europe

BONN, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations high commissioner for refugees, said today the problem of displaced persons in Europe had been largely solved and his organization was concentrating on the developing countries.

The prince said that over a period of 25 years 180,000 refugees in West Germany had been resettled. The organization is currently responsible for 3 million refugees, including 200,000 from Cyprus. The prince said \$42 million was needed to help refugees in Vietnam.



Discord, Bungling Hurt Effort

Ford Campaign in Florida Is in Trouble

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 29 (UPI)—Internal discord and organizational failures of a severity rarely seen in a presidential campaign are plaguing President Ford's campaign in Florida, according to well-placed presidential aides.

The resulting "confusion and discontent," as one former staff member put it, have jeopardized the President's uphill effort to wrest a victory from Ronald Reagan in this conservative state's presidential primary March 9.

Mr. Ford's associates in Washington make no attempt to hide their apprehension about the Florida campaign, which will offer the second test between the President and the former California governor.

Responding to severe organizational problems in Florida, Mr. Ford made tentative plans yesterday to stomp the state twice before the primary.

The White House also decided to assign two more full-time political operatives to Florida in an effort to overcome problems caused by continuing friction between the manager of the Florida campaign, Ron Louis Frey Jr., and the President's national campaign headquarters.

Not all the gaffes have been committed by Mr. Frey or his former administrative assistant, Oscar Juarez, who is now the executive director of the Ford campaign here. At least one involved Howard Callaway, the President's national campaign manager, who is known for making impolitic comments.

Gurney Affair

Some weeks ago, he conceded in an interview that he had tried and failed to persuade the White House to delay the second trial of former Sen. Edward Gurney for bribery. He wanted the trial postponed, he said, so as not to infuriate Florida conservatives who still like Mr. Gurney.

"That was brilliantly handled," a Ford supporter in Miami said. "On one hand, it shows the world a campaign manager of a"

Detainees Get

Certain Rights

Under Chile Law

SANTIAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The ruling military junta, which has been under international pressure for alleged violations of human rights, issued a law last night establishing guarantees for persons arrested by security forces.

The law could mean the end to the virtual disappearance of suspected leftists at the hands of the secret police unit created after the 1973 military coup.

Among other provisions, the law says all persons picked up by security forces must be examined by a physician before being taken to a detention center or interrogation office and then re-examined before being transferred to another place or released. The purpose of the examinations would be to determine if the suspect had been the object of "bad treatment or unjustified pressure."

(Meanwhile, President Augusto Pinochet has received pledges of "absolute loyalty" from the other members of the military junta in an apparent move to counter reports that the armed forces were divided and that Gen. Pinochet was on his way out, UPI reported.)

Sanford Is Still

Legal Candidate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, who said last week he was pulling out of the Democratic presidential race, has told the Federal Election Commission he is remaining a candidate insofar as U.S. election law is concerned.

The former governor said in a letter to the commission that it "remains possible that future circumstances will cause me to resume an active campaign."

The letter, made public today, said Mr. Sanford has not decided whether to seek any more government campaign funds. He had received \$244,069 in federal funds before withdrawing from the nomination contest.

A survey of 1,394 adults showed that 71 per cent view the problem of "heavy drinking" as very serious, while only 58 per cent feel that way about marijuana.

"This is a complete reversal of public attitudes since 1969, when 73 per cent viewed pot smoking as 'very serious' compared to 53 per cent who felt the same way about heavy drinking," the polling organization said yesterday.

Swedish King to U.S.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—Sweden's King Carl Gustaf will begin a four-week visit to the United States April 2, the Foreign Ministry said. He will visit President Ford April 3.

Hearsts' Lifestyles, Emotions Shaken Up

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The Hearst family is very different now from what it was in the days before Patricia Hearst was kidnapped Feb. 4, 1974.

Her father, Randolph Hearst, looks heavier now than he did two years ago when he stood on his doorstep and talked to television audiences. And his wife, Catherine, while still attractive, has aged around the corners of the eyes.

But the change in Randolph and Catherine Hearst is far deeper than that. Acquaintances say they have been hurt by the events of the last two years as much, perhaps, as their 21-year-old daughter.

They sit in her courtroom every day now, sad and serious in their black and navy blues, two persons who have retreated from the gay social life they once led into recurring states of isolation and fear, even anger and bitterness.

The Outside World

Interviews during the last few weeks with friends and associates of the Hearst family have drawn a complex picture of a couple who are often at odds with each other and sometimes express great bitterness and anger at the outside world that they feel has betrayed them by failing to understand or sympathize with the plight of their daughter.

They also are apparently resentful of the power structure to which they belong because, in the echelon of wealth and authority where they have lived their lives, they suspect that their daughter is now viewed as a criminal instead of a kidnapping victim.

Three sources, including a high-ranking lawyer in the state, said that over the last few months the Hearsts have tried informally, through hints to intermediaries, to influence the United States attorney's office here and the Department of Justice in Washington to drop charges against their daughter or somehow to ameliorate her legal situation.

People of Authority

These sources indicate that the influence the Hearsts tried to use was the very influence the Hearst family had had at its command for the last 100 years—intimate connections with people of authority, friendly words passed along through channels, pointed suggestions shared between good friends.

"They were just trying to get people to drop the case," a source said. "They thought she should be let go since, to them, she's never done anything wrong."

"To them," he said, "it was just natural to use these contacts."

They were all the kind of connections, another source said,

that at one time might have got a son a job or another admission to college, but could not, apparently, get Patricia Hearst out of jail.

Letdown to Family

And this, acquaintances say, came as a letdown to the family. In one way, said a friend, they "probably knew it was impossible," but "still" they felt let down.

Charles Gould, executive director of the Hearst Foundation and a friend of the family, "categorically denied" that the Hearsts had sought to influence the government. All Mr. Hearst has ever done, he said, was "try to get some food and candy into the jail, and there wasn't even any possibility of that."

This is all different from the days before the kidnapping, when the five Hearst daughters were growing up in Hillsborough, a wealthy town south of here.

In those days Mr. and Mrs. Hearst went to a lot of dinner parties, entertained often and traveled frequently up and down California and to New York. And always, day in and day out, Randy and Catherine, as they are called, were in touch with the kind of people at the highest levels of the state's social, political and business world whom they had often known since childhood.

A man who has known the family on both a business and personal level described Mr. Hearst's situation today.

'A Delightful Man'

"Randy is a delightful man," he said, "but he suffers from being the son of a fairly dominant father. His brother, Will (William Randolph Hearst Jr.), was always the strong one, on top of everything, and people sometimes tell Randy short. They shouldn't. He's very bright."

"But still, he's never really been a part of anything. He was never a strong executive, he wasn't interested in politics, but when the kidnapping occurred this brought him to a whole new interest and understanding of the world."

"For the first time in his life, he really began to care intensely

about blacks and the poor and to feel all kinds of new things, socially and politically. He got very excited about what can and should be done in the country."

"Then," the man continued, "everything began to change."

"Randy got turned off again. He's really been hurt. The whole kidnapping thing has led to ripples and ripples and ripples and he, and Catherine too, began to feel mad and irritated, hurt about just a whole lot of things."

Doors Closed at Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—A critical preliminary phase of Miss Hearst's trial for bank robbery—the questioning of prospective jurors on the effects of publicity about her—is being conducted in private.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter left more than 100 reporters representing newspapers from many parts of the world outside in a corridor yesterday as he questioned prospective jurors.

Four women were tentatively seated on the panel and three dismissed. Judge Carter told attorneys he anticipates completing the selection by tomorrow.

Moderate Leader Voted President By Sioux Indians

PINE RIDGE, S.D., Jan. 29 (UPI)—The controversial president of the Oglala Sioux Indian tribe was defeated in a federally supervised election Tuesday by a career administrator who has promised to bring peace to the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The unofficial tally showed Albert Trimble, a moderate who has the support of some militant American Indian Movement leaders, with 1,610 votes to 1,079 for Richard Wilson, the incumbent. More than 500 votes of residents not listed on eligibility rolls remained to be counted but they were not likely to change the outcome.

The victory of Mr. Trimble was a major development in the recent history of the reservation—the second largest in the country and one of the poorest—which has been racked by violence ever since the takeover of the Wounded Knee massacre site for 71 days in February, 1973.

For 16 months after Wounded Knee, Mr. Trimble, a native of the reservation, served as first Sioux superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He was brought in with the backing of Mr. Wilson. But the two men quarreled when Mr. Trimble sought more services for the poorer, full-blood Indians who live in outlying areas.

First U.S. Hotel Goes Bankrupt in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The Westbury, the first U.S.-owned hotel operation here, has gone bankrupt and will close at midnight Saturday.

A spokesman said the 252-room hotel, built in 1963 and operated by the Knott Hotel Co. of New York, was 21 million Belgian francs (\$500,000) in debt and owed \$225,000 in rent for the first quarter of this year. The Brussels Commercial Court declared it bankrupt Wednesday.



Beyond Bangkok

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Another Moynihan Affair

That Daniel Patrick Moynihan should be a figure of controversy is hardly surprising; his proclivity for barbed phrases, his central role in the rhetoric-prone United Nations, the very nature of his primary assignment—to defend the United States against the easy flow of charges to which it has been subject for years in that organization—all of these make for public quarreling on no small scale. Yet it is difficult to understand why Mr. Moynihan has chosen the specific technique which produced the latest Moynihan affair.

The ambassador, doubtless with good reason, believes that many in the State Department oppose his tone in the UN, if not the policy that inspires it. So he chose to broadcast a defense around the department, under conditions which, in the present stage of headline and by-line hunting which afflicts U.S. politics and journalism, was bound to be leaked.

It was, and Mr. Moynihan, as he did during the rumors of his impending resignation last November, received blanket approval from the President and the secretary of state. So far so good—the general policy under which the ambassador is operating in the UN is sound, and Mr. Moynihan personifies it. But spreading a departmental squabble across the front pages, complete with details that might much better have been left unpublished, does neither the

policy itself nor Mr. Moynihan's methods of pursuing it any good.

The arguments put forth in the Moynihan statement are not wholly convincing. To be sure, the Third World did not vote as a unit on the Israeli issues in the UN or on Angola in Addis Ababa—but then, when issues were joined in which members of that self-styled community were actively interested, it never was a unit. With Algeria and Morocco exchanging fire in the desert, and Zambia's President Kaunda declaring a national emergency in the face of his country's predicament between a potentially Marxist Angola and a racist Rhodesia, what Mr. Moynihan said has much less impact than the events over which the ambassador has no control.

In other words, it is reasonable for the United States to take up any oratorical gauntlets that are flung down in the UN, and for Mr. Moynihan to ride forth in shining armor. But a man who suffered as severely as he did from having leaked statements used out of context when he was President Nixon's director of the Urban Affairs Council should have been more discreet than to invite another, more serious leak in his argument with the State Department. The result can only be to tarnish his armor somewhat—and to suggest that those critics who believe he gallops too far and too fast in his UN jousts may have a point.

The Spanish Bases

The bases agreement just signed by the United States and Spain is the latest in a series dating from 1953 which will be submitted to the Senate as a "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" and not simply handled as an executive agreement by the White House alone. The United States chose this form out of the entirely correct perception that the Senate had set its teeth and insisted upon it. Otherwise the Senate would almost certainly have blocked the military and economic credits which are part of the "rent." With the unpopular Francisco Franco gone—he died last October—the administration also figured that the treaty route was reasonably safe. The Spaniards, initially reluctant about a treaty, finally settled on it with some relief. For they had wanted the new agreement to acknowledge Spain's importance to NATO—an acknowledgment which NATO as a whole is still unprepared to make—and the innovation of a treaty came to look to them as a good substitute with which to satisfy their people and their pride.

Any final verdict on the treaty must await a close study of the text. Whether the United States still needs all four bases, for instance, including those originally used by Strategic Air Command planes since replaced by missiles, is a question. The economic costs also have to be reviewed. It will be particularly important to see that the old language vaguely promising crisis consultations—language which some read as tantamount to a defense treaty commitment—has been removed. At the same time, the Congress ought to view with understanding Mr. Kissinger's statement on Saturday that the United States, by using Spanish soil for Western defense purposes, undertakes an unavoidable "moral" obligation to support the defense of Spain.

In any event, the military value to the United States of the Rota naval base, used by the Sixth Fleet, which projects U.S. power in the Mediterranean, and by submarines carrying strategic missiles, remains extremely high. The new treaty provides that the submarines are to be removed from Spanish ports by 1979. Madrid requested

this cutoff on the basis that those subs now make Spain a likely target in a nuclear exchange, even though it does not have a clear-cut defense commitment from Washington or any of the other Western allies. The practical effect of this 1979 cutoff is, of course, to give Madrid a bargaining lever in the negotiations that will almost certainly take place over the next few years—Spain's liberalization permitting—to make Spain a full-fledged member of NATO.

The former five-year agreement expired last September and, because of the political uproar preceding Gen. Franco's death and the political uncertainty following it, has not yet been renewed. To delay further or, as some would wish, to demand greater progress toward democratization as a condition for renewal, would be, in our view, ill-advised. Even those Spaniards in the vanguard of the movement for Spanish democracy would be offended, and also politically weakened, if the United States were seen to be dictating to Madrid.

The Senate, and the House, too, might well consider offering a statement of encouragement to Spanish democracy in order to make U.S. sentiment clear. It should be realized all around, however, that the political process in a nation "decompressing" from dictatorship, as Spain is now, is extremely volatile and is not properly within the reach of ostensibly good-willed manipulation from outside. Some of the more defense-blind allies of the United States in Europe will complain that the making of a new bases agreement bestows the mantle of U.S. favor on the rightist elements perhaps still aching for a comeback in Madrid. But this is unpersuasive. Spain's foreign minister, Jose Maria de Arellano, who pressed for the new accord, is known to believe that it assures a measure of continuity and confidence essential to political liberalization. We think he is right. The administration's decision to send up the agreement as a treaty will allow the Senate to make its own appropriate contribution to this long-overdue process.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Socialists

When the French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand stated on the meeting of Socialist leaders of southern Europe in Paris that the colleagues in the north did not understand "our unique problems," he was mainly referring to his own unique position. Under the Gaullist form of government and the present French political circumstances, he can hope to become president of the republic only if the whole left is supporting him. It is true, he has failed twice, but one never knows. And maybe it is also true that he would already have been president if he had obtained more support of voters from the middle, instead of rebuffing them with his Popular Front ideas.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Cease-Fire in Lebanon

Twenty-six cease-fires in 10 months is not much of a record to inspire confidence in the latest one in Lebanon. But as a result of untiring Syrian mediation, it does look as if the present cease-fire is holding, at least in principle. With luck the looting and sporadic murders may just be a last spasm. The longer the cease-fire holds, the sooner urgent attention can be paid to Lebanon's fundamental problems and social imbalances which have exploded so bloodily. By the same token, if this cease-fire collapses after promising far better than any of its predecessors, then Lebanon faces only a descent into new depths of disintegration and human atrocities.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 30, 1901

PARIS—Parisians have become so used to their underground railroad (Metropolitain) that the sudden closing of traffic yesterday, due to a general strike, quite upset the internal economy of the capital. The prospects are, however, that everything will return to its normal state, if not today, then tomorrow. This is good news for everyone, the public, the shareholders and the workers themselves.

Fifty Years Ago

January 30, 1926

LONDON—John Baird, inventor of an apparatus for the transmission of animated scenes by radio, has progressed so far with his work that he has received a license from the Postmaster-General for a television broadcasting station to be installed in St. Martin's Lane here. From this station pictures will be broadcast next week to radio fans with receiving sets containing a screen; cost \$150.



Law of Averages Suspended in '76 Race

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The presidential race is only in its fourth week and already there is enough confusion to confound a Kissinger, were there a Kissinger turning his intellect to domestic politics, which, fortunately, there is not.

The first two rounds of the marathon campaign tournament—the Iowa and Mississippi caucuses—produced enough surprises to make one suspect that buried in the welter of regulations from the Federal Elections Commission is one suspending the law of averages for 1976.

Consider, for example, the odds you could have gotten on the following propositions, had you been crazy enough to bet a month ago:

- Jimmy Carter's Georgia charm will win the voters in chilly Iowa, but leave the good old boys in Mississippi cold.

- Sargent Shriver will get more votes from the Protestants in the piney-woods than he does among the Catholics in Dubuque.

- George Wallace will draw a bigger crowd in Boston than in Jackson, Miss.

- Jim Eastland's candidate, Lloyd Bensten, will barely outpoll the Choctaws' favorite, Fred Harris, in Mississippi.

- Wallace's followers will flock to the black-run caucuses as if they'd been waiting all their life for the chance.

- Morris Udall will turn serious and Birch Bayh will be at a loss as to how to get his name in the paper.

- Ed Muskie will upstage Hubert Humphrey and Scoop Jackson for prime-time television exposure.

- Jerry Ford will sail through a 90-minute grilling on details of the budget without a flaw while Ronald Reagan actually has trouble convincing people that it would be nice to have a \$80-billion tax cut.

- And Terry Sanford will wind up the presidential race in the black.

The chances of any of these things happening, let alone all of them, in the first four weeks of the year seemed minimal. Yet there are those in the journalistic world who will try to convince you that they discern a logical pattern in all this and they know how the game is going to be played the rest of the way.

That's nonsense. The only pattern in this presidential derby is the lack of pattern; the only likely proposition, that whoever is a hero today will be a bum tomorrow.

Consider the case of Carter. He began last week by being hailed as a conqueror in some newspapers, for finishing second to Gyrover S. Uncommitted in Iowa. He ended the week by apologizing to Humphrey for calling him "a loser" in Vermont. That's quite a comedown.

Mr. Ford made front-page news last month by running second to Reagan in the Gallup Poll. The January poll showed him back in front of Reagan—but it was tucked away on the inside pages, except, one presumes, in the White House news summary.

The only sane response to this sort of political fluctuation and journalistic film-flam is to avoid big and premature conclusions. Those who can retain a certain detachment about the proceedings may even find them a source of amusement. One suspects that is really why Sanford, a wise man who has, luckily, never been able to suppress his own sense of humor, decided to join such other observers of the vagaries of political behavior as Ted Kennedy and John Connally in the spectator's gallery for this race.

Early Contenders

Meantime, there are some strong early contenders for recognition in categories other than presidential nominee. John Bell Williams, the former governor of Mississippi, became an instant favorite for the "Worst Winner of the Year" award by his antics at his precinct caucus in Mississippi.

Williams, a Wallace supporter, had the voting cards of all the Wallace backers in his precinct in his hands, when he launched into a tirade against the "loyalty oath" language on the forms. To dramatize his disgust with this bureaucratic infringement on his off-employed right to bolt the party of his fathers, the fiery Williams dramatically ripped the thick wad of Wallace ballots to shreds.

At which point, the only people

not applauding his act claimed the precinct for Carter by a vote of 2-0.

The "Most Meaningful Interview of 1976" judges will have to consider carefully the tape obtained by one radio reporter who approached a somewhat ruffled black gentleman, who had arrived late, in response to an urgent summons, at a precinct in Canton, Miss., last Saturday morning.

The reporter framed an all-

embracing question. He asked the voter's feeling on participating in this novel and meaningful experience of joining with the white leaders of his community in choosing among the five presidential contenders, and wondered if it had fulfilled all his expectations.

"Man," said the voter, "they just got me out of bed. I don't understand any of this."

That's sort of the way this reporter feels.

Secrecy and Pursuit of Power

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—In recent weeks the Ford administration has been arguing, in all possible forums, that a president must have broad discretion to use the Central Intelligence Agency for covert operations. It has argued with particular emphasis that the operations must be kept secret.

Thus officials have objected to the current legal requirement that congressional committees be advised of covert actions. If Congress must be told, they urge, information should go only to a small number of members who will not pass it on. They have proposed tough new penalties for leaks.

If there were such a system of presidential discretion with assured secrecy, how would it work? As it happens, we do not have to speculate. An example is at hand: The program pushed by Secretary of State Kissinger and approved by the President to have the CIA funnel arms and money to one side in the Angolan conflict.

Ford's Warning

The House of Representatives has just joined the Senate in voting to ban covert aid to Angola. It did so despite a letter from Ford warning—in language reminiscent of "Daisy" Perry—that a ban would throw doubt on U.S. "resolve" everywhere. The House vote was overwhelming, 333 to 59. A majority of Republicans even voted for the ban.

That lopsided result makes manifest the weakness, indeed the absurdity, of the case for covert U.S. intervention in Angola. But if the administration had its way about the rules, there would have been no such result. There would have been no vote, and no debate, because the adventure in Angola would have been a secret. It is fun to denounce leaks, and often politically useful. President Nixon and his lawyers used to deplore leaks when they wanted to distract attention from what had been disclosed—his abuses. Similarly now the White House and the CIA's ex-director, William Colby, found it easier to attack the leaking of the House Intelligence Committee report than to deal meaningfully with its findings.

Danger of Secrecy

Of course there can be irresponsible leaks, and unlawful ones. But in our system disclosure can also be the last resort against abuse of power. Secrecy insulates authority. Americans should never forget that officials who demand secrecy are also asking for a form of unaccountable power.

The Angolan operation shows the danger of secrecy. It was not a covert action of the traditional, limited kind; it was a large, new departure in U.S. foreign policy. Why, then, was it undertaken in secret? A former CIA official, Harry Roselke, answered that question recently in The Washington Post. He wrote:

"Then there is the noise question—the Greater London Council (a British organization—not American) last summer did a report of Concorde's noise. The results: Concorde is more than twice as loud as the noisiest supersonic (the 707), and six times louder than some of the quieter jets, like the Lockheed TriStar."

Then the Concorde—economic effects of Concorde—at January, 1974, prices, the British government (not U.S.) estimated that their share of the production losses on 16 aircraft—assuming they are all sold—could be \$400-450 million. And, as Business Week rightly pointed out, "simple 'Claude-Langevin' makes 4,500-frames a month (if he's lucky), and who will have to help pick up the tab for this plane will never probably be able to pay the \$2,800 for a Rio trip, or the first-class plus 20 per cent somewhere."

Is it a total waste? I don't think so—if the British and French take it back to the drawing board and iron out the flaws and come up with an economical, safe, quiet SST, then they would have a product that would be far ahead of the Americans, they would virtually take over the market from them for long-distance carriers. To try to sell it now with all its flaws is only to court disaster.

PATRICK H. HALE.
St. Cloud, France.

Selling Arm Woes, Folly Of the U.S.

By Evans and Nov

WASHINGTON—A tongue-lashing applied by a bunch of Iranian generals to a U.S. Cabinet member over a Jan. 19 in a private Pentagon dining room reveals the woe suggests the folly of this country's present posture as the world's greatest arms merchant.

Gen. Hassan Toufanian, a vice-minister of war for a moment, was hopping mad over a meeting with U.S. weapons the low production in Iran's international consortium companies. In rough language he told Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld to lower prices and pressure U.S. use of the consortium to step production, thereby guaranteeing more dollars to buy weapons. Otherwise, Gen. Toufanian said, Iran might seek new suppliers and new allies.

What remains to be seen whether Rumsfeld's right Treasury Secretary William Simon is renewing an old policy of inside the Ford administration. Simon still wants to confront against the international oil (OPEC) in general and in particular to break work prices. Until now, President has rejected Simon's advice accepted Secretary of State Kissinger's policy of aiding members—including heavy aid for Iran.

That aid can be traced to a letter Richard M. Nixon's in May, 1973, at the peak of power and popularity. At the time, after the SAU agreement in cow, Iran, needed heavy arms sales to the Shah.

The Shah, intent on countering Soviet power, thereupon sent his weapons purchases. From million in 1970 and \$24 million in 1972 (the year of Nixon's visit), Iranian orders of U.S. climbed to \$2.1 billion in \$3.9 billion in 1974 and \$4.1 in 1975.

The purchases certainly not trigger the Shah's big inside OPEC for high oil prices. He needed dollar to finance ambitious internal improvement. Nevertheless, Gen. Toufanian demands at the Pentagon week suggest a vicious cycle of oil and weapons.

Reduced Demand
Disastrous worldwide impact caused mainly by expense creates the rise in U.S. arms which aggravated the U.S. balance of payments. The OPEC oil prices has reduced U.S. demand, leading to slack production, also camp about by Gen. Toufanian, with dollar needs to finance weapon orders, Iran cannot contemplate lowering OPEC prices to coincide with reduced demand.

Actually, heavier arms were opposed unsuccessfully by Nixon's return from Tehran in 1972 by his then-Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, movements in the U.S. of payments, Laird argued, be outweighed by the third world peace by fueling the east arms race. His argument at the Pentagon and leaving it: The United States should try to negotiate the arms trade rather than the coming its leading practice.

The successful State Department riposte cited not on balance of payments but the blood that the Shah would other suppliers—probably Britain and France—left down by Washington. But many experts here center Western European nations match the United States in its amounts and technical aid. For Iran, they say, down to U.S. arms or not.

These same experts, moreover, believe the Shah's lavish purchases have produced a new establishment less fit to cope the Soviets. Some equipment, been oversupplied; help purchased from the United States are being cocooned in Iran, according to reliable Western sources. Although the U.S. Air Force with U.S. F-4s, that the world's best, experts say the army cannot handle sophisticated new weaponry.

These critics, until now pious by transcendent considerations Nixon-Kissinger geopolitics have gained an invaluable in Rumsfeld. At the least, not about to capitulate to Iranian generals' demands for lower arms prices and more. Considerably less certain vastly more important is side, if any, Rumsfeld takes Simon renews efforts for U.S. offensive pitting Saudi against Iran to break prices. If Rumsfeld intervenes against Kissinger's policy of changing inflationary arm's inflated oil, that Jan. 19 war at the Pentagon may prove full indeed.

U.K. Trawlers Start to Leave Iceland Zone

After Giving Wilson Protection Ultimatum

LONDON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—British trawlers, after giving the government an ultimatum to "protect us or we quit," began leaving the disputed fishing area northeast of Iceland today.

If the 29 trawlers maintained their southward heading, the British government would have 12 hours to respond to their ultimatum before they were out of Iceland's 200-mile offshore fishing zone.

In a message sent through the support ship *Elroy*, the trawlers had given Prime Minister Harold Wilson a deadline of noon today to send British Navy frigates back to the fishing grounds to protect them against Icelandic patrol vessels.

The skippers said they were finding it impossible to fish without adequate and reliable protection and they also wanted compensation for their "enforced idleness" during the preceding 50 hours.

Government Offer.—Tonight the Wilson government urged the trawlers to halt their departure from the Icelandic waters. The government promised them financial assistance.

Agriculture Minister Fred Peart told Parliament that the government would pay compensation for the earnings lost by the trawler crews in the period Jan. 24 to Feb. 4, with the outlay expected to total about \$100,000 (\$200,000).

Informed sources said that the British government also hoped that in view of reports that Icelandic patrol vessels had been ordered not to harass the trawlers during peace negotiations, the fishing vessels would not leave the disputed zone.

British Navy frigates were withdrawn from the zone on Jan. 29 to permit four days of peace talks between Mr. Wilson and Iceland's Premier Geir Halldorsson.

The Icelandic government is still considering the talks' results, which have not been made public by either side. Britain is believed to have offered to reduce its annual cod catch in the disputed area but reports from Reykjavik have indicated that this was not enough.

T.M. French Dies, Led U.S. School of Psychoanalysis

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP).—Dr. Thomas M. French, 53, for many years the director of the Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Dr. French was known for his work as a psychiatric theoretician. His books are now part of the basic literature of psychiatry.

Trained first in engineering, Dr. French switched to medicine and earned his medical degree at Cornell University in 1920 and then studied for several years at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute.

His return to Chicago coincided with Dr. Franz Alexander's founding of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, which Dr. French joined and eventually headed.

Gabriele Allegra

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The Rev. Gabriele Allegra, 59, a Sicilian monk who translated the Bible into Chinese and acted as an intermediary between U.S. and Japanese forces before the Japanese surrender at the end of World War II, died in Hong Kong, Vatican sources said today.

Father Allegra lived in Peking for many years and worked on the first translation of the Bible into Chinese from Hebrew and Greek texts. He was a founder of the Catholic University in Peking, the Biblical Institute of Hong Kong and the Sociological Institute for the Far East in Singapore.

Anna Baum Skane.—BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29 (UPI).—Anna Baum Skane, 68, a member of the Swimmers' Hall of Fame, died Tuesday of cancer. Mrs. Skane swam the breaststroke in the U.S. Olympic swimming team in 1924.

Wyeth's Patriot.—TOUGUS, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP).—Elihu E. Cline, 81, the "patriot" in the 1964 Andrew Wyeth painting, died here Monday.

2 Executives Die In Argentine Raid

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 29 (AP).—Fifteen terrorists killed two Argentine executives of the local subsidiary of the Bendix Corp. of New York today, police said.

A provincial policeman was killed when the terrorists exchanged shots with company guards during their escape. The company reportedly was having labor problems, part of a widespread climate of economic and labor unrest in Argentina. However, the motive for the attack at the company office was not immediately known.

In a separate incident, police killed three leftists trying to avoid a vehicle checkpoint in a Buenos Aires suburb. Two policemen were slightly injured in that incident.



The Redoubtable during a trial run in the Atlantic.

France Quietly Joins Ranks Of Thermonuclear Powers

By Don Cook

PARIS, Jan. 29.—France has now quietly joined the ranks of the thermonuclear military powers.

The French nuclear submarine *Redoubtable*, based at Brest on the northwestern Atlantic coast, early this week took aboard a thermonuclear warhead with an explosive power in the range of one megaton—50 times as powerful as the first atomic bomb which devastated Hiroshima. The warhead is now installed and operational in one of the 16 undersea ballistic missiles with a target range of 1,800 miles with which the *Redoubtable* and the two other operational French nuclear submarines are equipped.

This first upgrading of the French missile class comes almost exactly 13 years after President Charles de Gaulle rejected President John Kennedy's offer to provide U.S. Polaris missiles for the French submarine fleet, provided they would be placed under a multilateral nuclear force within NATO.

At a press conference Jan. 14, 1963, Gen. de Gaulle replied to Mr. Kennedy: "Undoubtedly no one will be surprised that we cannot subscribe to it. It would truly not be useful for us to buy Polaris missiles when we have neither the submarines to launch them nor the thermonuclear warheads to arm them. Doubtless the day will come when we will have these submarines and these warheads. But that day will be long in coming. When we will have these submarines and these warheads, what will the Polaris missiles be worth? At that time we will have missed of our own."

Time Arrives.—That time has now arrived. At a brief ceremony at the Brest base, Defense Minister Yvon Bourges said:

"If the security of France is to be guaranteed by its nuclear deterrent, this is not a once-and-for-all undertaking. Our nuclear armament must be constantly improved. A great effort has been accomplished in the past 15 years and will be pursued."

The French are pushing into the development of their own.

EEC Commission Talks With Greece

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Negotiations for Greece to join the nine-member European Economic Community should go ahead, the EEC Commission said today. But it also recommended that the Greeks undertake a prolonged period of structural change before membership is achieved. No deadline was suggested.

This cautious advice, to be submitted to the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers next month, was reached after a vigorous debate in the 13-man commission.

The commission paper is purely advisory. Officials here feel there will be no haste on the part of the nine foreign ministers to open negotiations with Greece. Struggling with economic problems of its own, the EEC is not anxious to be directly involved in those of Greece.

"For complex political and economic reasons, the integration of Greek agriculture with that of the EEC will take time and money," said Sir Christopher Soames, commissioner for EEC external relations.

Although the EEC has accepted the principle that Greece should eventually join, there is no assessment here that this could happen until 1980 at the earliest.

Burma Bans West Music

RANGOON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Performances of "decadent music and dances" have been forbidden, the state-owned newspaper Working People's Daily reported today. The decree was specifically directed against Western music.

multiple-warhead missiles—although whether they will be able to achieve the sophistication of independently targetable multiple warheads remains to be seen. In any case, they are working on a triple-warhead missile for their submarines with a range of 2,500 miles and they have three more missile-carrying nuclear submarines under construction.

The submarine *Indomptable* is to become operational later this year, followed by the *Tonnant* in 1979 and the *Inflexible* in 1982. By that time, as these presently stand, the French will have passed the British as Europe's first naval power, at least in numbers of submarines and aircraft carriers.

On land, the French have 18 missiles of 1,800-mile range in hardened silos in the Vaucluse Mountains of southern France, the first of which became operational in 1971.

© Los Angeles Times.

Trawler Nets Submarine

BREST, France, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—A small Breton trawler's nets became entangled with the 1,200-ton French submarine *Narval* earlier this week.

Informed sources said yesterday the *Narval* maneuvered its way out of the nets alone but suffered some damage to its radio antennas.

Vatican Urges Flexibility on Homosexuality

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (AP).—L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said that some homosexual acts may not be sinful because of various psychological and physical factors of those engaging in them. It urged churchmen to adapt general rules to individual cases.

In a 4,000-word article, the paper expanded on the Vatican document that reassured two weeks ago that homosexuality was sinful in principle, as were other sex acts outside marriage, but urged prudence and understanding in dealing with individual cases.

It was the first time that homosexuality was mentioned in a front-page headline, "Reflections on the Points About Homosexuality."

The paper said homosexuals were suffering from "discrimination which is unjust except for some reservations—unjust because homosexuals often have a richer personality than those who discriminate against them." The paper did not elaborate.

Protestant Spirit Decried

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI said yesterday that a Protestant-style "free examination" spirit is undermining the Roman Catholic Church.

"A centrifugal influence of free examination of Protestant origin, a conception of absolute freedom, isolated from concepts of duty and responsibility, a historic relativism and social and political opportunism, which is often fashionable, have somewhat weakened the feeling of unity, solidarity and charity in the church of God," the Pope said at his weekly general audience.

Swiss Announce A Drop in Aliens

BERN, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The Swiss government today announced a drop of 51,815 in the number of foreigners living in Switzerland.

The Swiss police put the total of resident foreigners at 1,012,710—about one-sixth of the population—compared with 1,064,526 in 1974. Most foreigners are Italian or Spanish.

The government said that the reduction was due to Switzerland's economic slowdown and official steps to stabilize the number of foreign workers.

Four Years After War

Pakistan's Economy Appears To Be on the Road to Recovery

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Four years after its humiliating defeat and dismemberment, Pakistan is showing surprising signs of recovery.

Politically, the country is stable under Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who came to power in 1971 a few days after the country had lost the land that came to be called Bangladesh.

Economically, Pakistan is experiencing rapid growth for a change and seems to be regaining a measure of its badly battered national pride.

"I had a vision of Pakistan, of what we would do, what we would achieve, and I think we have made a big stride" toward it, Mr. Bhutto said in a recent interview. "In another year or two, we will have completed a process of the country's historical evolution."

Critics of the 48-year-old Prime Minister generally agree that he has guided the country on a path of real progress, but they say that the path is littered with the signs of authoritarianism.

Political adversaries have been jailed and elections have reportedly been rigged. Mr. Bhutto readily concedes that, despite its parliamentary system, Pakistan is not yet completely democratic in the British sense.

"I don't allow speeches to be made to the effect where people may poison the already not very sophisticated minds of the peasantry," he said during a long conversation in a stately old colonial guest house in Hyderabad, a regional center east of Karachi.

Mr. Bhutto said that before he could grant "greater freedom," there must be more economic development. Pakistan is a poor nation, twice the size of California and with 75 million people, fewer than one-fifth of whom can read.

The Prime Minister, an articu-

late student of political philosophy who holds degrees from Oxford and the University of California at Berkeley, said that his people could become more responsibly democratic only after they became less abjectly poor.

"The qualitative change in their economic and social development and standards will reflect in their political outlook," he said. "They will not be then going berserk, tearing each other apart, saying, 'I have nothing to lose; I have no stakes; let me then join the procession at the first blow of the whistle.'"

Huge Dam Project.—Because of its fertile Indus River Valley, Pakistan could be an important exporter of grain, and some people think it will be after the completion this year of the huge Tarbela irrigation dam in the north.

But so far, mismanagement and misfortune have prevented the Pakistanis from growing even enough to feed themselves. So the country still survives through generous infusions of aid from the United States, with which it has developed quite friendly relations, and, increasingly, from the Middle Eastern countries, with which it shares the Islamic faith.

"We supported the Middle East long before their oil made everyone their suitor," said an official in this newly built capital city at the edge of the Himalayas. "Now we are getting some rewards for that support."

In the last few years, those rewards have totaled nearly \$1 billion in aid from Iran and the Arab states. Not surprisingly, the government here now goes out of its way to stress Pakistan's ties with its Muslim brothers and to denounce Israel.

Change is coming, slowly, to the rough rural villages where more than three-fourths of the



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

people live. The federal health budget has more than doubled in the last two years but still one Pakistani in seven suffered last year from malaria.

Mr. Bhutto's land reform program, which he says will reduce even his own inherited wealth, has also improved the daily lives of some peasants.

With real growth perhaps as high as 5 per cent, international economists are generally pleased with the postwar recovery that Mr. Bhutto has brought about, starting with a sharp and unpopular devaluation of the Pakistani rupee.

They say that, ironically, the country is in many ways better off economically without Bangladesh than it was when that land was East Pakistan.

As a reminder of the dispute with India, Pakistan spends at least \$700 million a year on defense, a staggering amount for a country as poor as this one.

It still has no diplomatic relations with its giant neighbor, the architect of its defeat and partition four years ago. But postal and telegraph links have been restored and there are occasional indirect negotiations, working toward better ties.

A growing challenge to Mr. Bhutto from the principal opposition group, the National Awami party, was handled in what has become a characteristic manner here. The Prime Minister simply banned the party early last year and jailed its leaders.

Now, as he begins his fifth year in office, with the prospect of national elections in the next year or so, muttering against him continues in the Punjab and there are, as there have long been, armed insurrections in the sparsely populated regions along the borders of Iran and Afghanistan.

But there is no obvious alternative to the suave and urbane Prime Minister, a tireless campaigner who regards himself as "a man of the people" who knows "the aroma of the soil," despite his elegant pinstripes and his stylish, buckled loafers.

U.S. Interests Seen Damaged

Moynihan at Storm Center Despite Top Level Backing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—In the wake of endorsements from the White House and the State Department, controversy continued today over the conduct of United Nations representative Daniel Moynihan.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Ford's spokesman Ron Nessen yesterday both supported Mr. Moynihan's actions at the current UN session.

But what Mr. Kissinger and the State Department said ran counter to repeated private statements to numerous reporters by senior officials in the department. Those officials have said often over the last year that Mr. Moynihan's flamboyant and outspoken style—what they frequently have characterized as his demagoguery and search for personal power—is seriously damaging U.S. interests in the UN.

For example, a senior State Department official said that the UN resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism would have been defeated had not Mr. Moynihan "needlessly antagonized" most of the African delegates.

Many of these officials have said in private conversations that they cannot criticize Mr. Moynihan publicly for several reasons: He is carrying out agreed administration policy; he has strong support at the White House, among conservatives and, according to several public opinion polls, among the voters generally.

As another senior State Depart-

Ethiopia Fires, Arrests Six of Ruling Council

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Six members of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council have been arrested but sources close to the government said yesterday the measure had no political significance.

They said the six unnamed council members had been dismissed from their posts and detained because of "personal misdeeds." The announcement of the arrests said those involved had "violated the code of ethics underlying the socialist revolution" and "have been disgracefully stripped of their membership" in the council.

Informed sources here could not say whether leading figures on the council—the Dergue—were involved. The Dergue is believed to have between 60 and 70 members, most of whose names are a closely guarded secret.

Yesterday, the African diplomat referred to, Abdul Rahman Farah of Somalia, flatly denied Mr. Moynihan's version of their conversations about the administration's policy of reducing aid to nations that vote against the United States in the UN. Mr. Moynihan claimed that Mr. Farah said the policy was proving successful. Mr. Farah said that it was "inconceivable" that he said this.

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Finance Holds
Rise in
75 to 9.6%Consumer Index Up
6 in December

PARIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The 1975 consumer price index rose 9.6 per cent in France, compared with an increase of 15.2 per cent in the National Statistics Institute today.

Consumer prices rose 0.8 per cent in December, the same rate as in November.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had originally aimed to keep 1975 inflation rate at 8 per cent but he later raised it to 10 per cent. The actual rate thus fell just within limits.

The 5 per cent target for '76 government aims to bring inflation rate down to 7.5 per cent.

The increase included a 1.2 per cent rise in food, a similar rise in the cost of unmanufactured goods and a 0.4 per cent rise in services.

According to the figures, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said the 1975 inflation was "encouraging," as compared to the 15.2 per cent of 1974. He said it was a sign that the government's policy of wage and price controls was working, pointing out the half-increase in food in 18 months, and that the increase in the first 10 months of 1975 of 4.2 per cent was brought down to 2 per cent in the last quarter.

100 on Strike at Chrysler
er Dispute of 43 Workers

From Wire Dispatches

WOOD, Scotland, Jan. 29.—A U.K. said today that it had ended the strike of 100 workers at its factory in Wood, Scotland, and that the British government had agreed to a settlement.

The company said it was "applying for a strike over such a dispute."

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Japan's Labor Surplus
Estimated at 3 Million

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Commerce said yesterday that manufacturers here are carrying about three million unemployed workers on their payrolls and called for more exports to relieve the firms' burden.

Speaking at the National Press Club, Toshio Komoto, said the export drive would have to be focused upon sales of complete factory plants, not upon consumer commodities.

"Despite the pledges made by the leaders of the six top industrialized countries at Rambouillet (France), a dramatic increase of consumer goods exports would stir up a danger of import controls being implemented in other countries," he warned.

Wants to Double Exports
But for exports of whole factories, he said, the government would do everything it could to promote exports without limits.

"Last year, exports of complete plants amounted to about \$8 billion. This year, at the very minimum, we would like to raise that to \$12 billion," he said.

Mr. Komoto said he feared that if production were not increased, Japanese manufacturers would soon be forced to start firing workers who are being kept on the payrolls only because of the traditional Japanese practice of guaranteeing lifetime employment.

The minister said no accurate statistics existed on just how many unemployed workers are still employed, but he said his estimate was based on the fact that factories were operating at only 75 per cent of capacity, on the average.

(The 75-per-cent figure was 9 points lower than an estimate given only last Thursday by Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, but Mr. Komoto indicated that Mr. Fukuda was speaking of a capacity-utilization index rather than the actual rate of production.)

Mr. Komoto said that public works spending in the fiscal 1976 budget was being advertised as a 26-per-cent increase, but actually amounted to only a 10-per-cent boost over 1975 if spending in a supplemental 1975 budget were included.

"Governmental spending in the budget alone won't be enough to forestall a massive increase in the ranks of the unemployed," he warned. Without a spurt in production, he said, companies would soon be forced to start firing the three million surplus workers—about 5.6 per cent of the total labor force.

Unemployment already has topped the one-million mark, close to the postwar peak. With graduating students seeking to enter the labor market after the school year ends in March, unemployment is expected to climb even without new layoffs.

Mr. Komoto's remarks came as two separate developments underscored the pinch that lifetime employment guarantees were putting on corporate finance, despite an estimated 2-per-cent real growth in the overall economy in 1975.

Japan Light Metals, the nation's leading manufacturer of aluminum, informed its company union that it could not grant any wage increases this year and would not be able to pay any bonuses—usually the equivalent of at least four months' wages. Three hundred workers would also be paid from the payroll by inducing voluntary resignations with a special 50-per-cent rise in separation pay, the company said.

The Japan federation of employers' associations, meanwhile, adopted a set of guidelines for the unions' annual spring "wage offensive," calling for employers to hold salary boosts "to the level of one-digit percentages."

Unions will have to choose between wages or jobs, leaders of the employers' association declared.

Not since 1965 have annual wage increases, which reached a peak of 32 per cent in 1974, been held under 10 per cent.

Mr. Komoto said an 81-per-cent increase in governmental funds to be provided to the Export-Import Bank for low interest credits would be earmarked solely for plant exports. If more funds were needed, more will be provided, he said.

Chrysler lost more than \$21 million in 1974, and \$40 million in 1975.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Westinghouse Comments on Uranium

Robert Kirby, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp., says the company's contracts to provide uranium to utilities could have a "severe" financial effect on the company if it should have to fulfill all of them over the next 20 years. Westinghouse announced last fall that it would not be able to meet all of its commitments to supply uranium to utilities. Westinghouse was required to purchase uranium required (by the contracts) on the market and if the uranium market continues to deteriorate, the financial effect on Westinghouse could be severe, he says, using the term "deteriorate" to refer to the rising prices of uranium. Westinghouse's effort to date to work out some compromise with the utilities "has resulted in no firm settlement," he adds. "I continue to be concerned about the apparent failure of many customers to recognize the seriousness of the situation to the nuclear industry and the public, as well as Westinghouse."

Montedison Sales Down 9.7%

Montedison consolidated group sales fell 9.7 per cent last year to \$2.1 billion (about \$4.3 billion). The big Italian chemical concern blames the poor performance on declining sales and lower prices on the international and domestic markets. President Eugenio Cefis, who did not give any earnings figures, said that "because of the unfavorable overall economic situation, the

main companies of the group posted very serious operating losses in those sectors that were most affected, such as fibers and textiles." Group industrial investments last year totaled 477 billion lire, of which one-third were by the parent concern.

Japanese Steel Firms Plan Merger

Three specialty steel manufacturers in the Nippon Steel Corp. industrial group plan to merge and so strengthen their ability to cope with the present slump. A merger of the three, Daido Steel, Japan Special Steel and Tokushu Seiko will create a new firm embracing about 25 per cent of the Japanese specialty steel market. Industry sources say the projected merger is aimed at overcoming the current slump and is designed to prevent a possible bankruptcy among the three, the paper said. Recently, four minor steelmakers affiliated with Nippon Steel and specializing in the production of small bar and shape steel, agreed in principle to a merger in an attempt to ride out the recession. Nippon Steel owns 46 per cent of Tokushu Seiko, 18 per cent of Japan Special Steel and 11 per cent of Daido. Currently, there are 11 specialty steel producers in Japan, of which nine are said to be operating at a deficit. Tokushu Seiko is said to have an accumulated deficit of 4.6 billion yen (about \$15 million) as of October, 1975, and Japan Special Steel an accumulated deficit of 2 billion yen. Daido is expected to have incurred a 200-million-yen deficit in the year ended Dec. 31.

May 1975 Report Based on 1974 Data

Banks With Doubtful Loans on Fed List

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chemical Bank, the two largest state-chartered banks in New York City, were among four large banks, chartered by states, that had an unusually high percentage of substandard or doubtful loans outstanding in 1974, according to a confidential Federal Reserve staff report prepared last May.

The report also indicated that the quality of loans at all four banks deteriorated sharply from 1972 to 1974.

Attempts to obtain more up-to-date figures were unsuccessful. A spokesman for the Fed said the agency would have no comment on the May report but noted that it was based on material gathered in 1974.

Bankers and government officials have warned that analyses of banks based on a single ratio are misleading and that many banks have surmounted their severest problems. Furthermore, there has been no suggestion that depositors' money is in danger.

Publication in recent weeks of "problem" bank lists and confidential Fed data has caused a storm of protest and criticism from bankers and regulators. It has been generally welcomed, however, by critics who say the banking industry is unduly secretive.

The Fed report was dated May 6, 1975. Another Fed document, dated Jan. 29, 1975, which listed 35 "problem" bank holding companies widely scattered across the country, was previously reported.

Such large New York City institutions as First National City and Chase Manhattan, which reportedly have been placed on a "problem" bank list by the controller of the currency, were not included in the May report since they are national banks rather than state-chartered institutions.

According to the May reserve report, four of the 21 largest state-chartered banks in the nation had "classified" loans in 1974 amounting to more than 65 per cent of their total capital—a level that regulators find especially worrisome if it reflects a sharp increase from the previous year. Classified loans by definition are those that are considered substandard, of doubtful collectibility, or actual losses.

On the favorable side, the May report indicated that at a time when many large banks were suffering from serious problems, other institutions were maintaining their loan portfolios in excellent condition. Morgan Guaranty Trust, for instance, lowered its ratio of classified loans in 1974 to 12.1 per cent from 12.1 per cent the year before, according to the report.

A bank is not necessarily in trouble when such classified items exceed 65 per cent because most of them do not become actual losses. Nevertheless, such asset classifications are considered by regulators to be an important indicator of the relative strength of a bank's loan portfolio.

Following are the ratios of classified loans at the 21 largest state-chartered banks as listed by the Fed in a report dated May 6, 1975.

(Bank National Bank 6-30-75)

Marine Midland, N.Y. (18) 12.1
Union Bank, N.Y. (21) 12.1
Chemical Bank, N.Y. (5) 12.1

Manufacturers Hanover Trust (14) 65.7
United Cal. Bank (14) 65.7
Bank of New York (14) 65.7

Irving Trust, N.Y. (12) 48.5
Citibank, N.Y. (12) 48.5
First Nat'l City, N.Y. (12) 48.5

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NYSE Prices Surge
In Last Hour of Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (OHT).—A powerful burst of late buying pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher in the final hour of trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 8.11 points at 3 p.m., finished with a gain of 17.40 at 988.76 when the final bell rang at 4 p.m.—a new high for the year.

Volume totaled 28.8 million shares compared with 27.37 million yesterday.

Retail chains, autos, steels, airlines and chemicals were among the biggest favorites as the market kept pace with the steady flow of generally favorable corporate earnings statements.

Teledyne gained 1 1/4 to 33 after reporting profit in the fourth quarter compared with a loss in the year-ago period.

KLM moved up 1 3/4 to 34 7/8 after reporting a smaller loss in the third quarter than in the year-ago period, when it also had a loss.

Du Pont rose 5 1/8 to 180 1/8. Dow Chemical was up 1 3/4 to 106. IBM rose 5 3/4 to 256 1/4. Kodak gained 3 3/8 to 113 3/4 and Polaroid was up 3 to 38 3/8.

Getty Oil jumped 5 to 169 after having gained more than 5 points yesterday, when one of its units reported a substantial increase in uranium reserves in an Australian mine.

Sum Oil added 1 to 30 1/2 after raising the quarterly dividend to 37 cents a share from 25 cents.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The index rose 0.86 to 95.62.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.59 to 92.10.

Bond prices closed firm on balance in moderate, and erratic trading. Government coupons ended the session 8/32 to 123/32 point higher, while corporates finished the day 1/8 to 1/4 point either side of yesterday's close.

Bonds moved sharply lower around midsession after the Treasury announced that it would raise the downpayment in the new seven-year 8-per-cent notes to 30 per cent from the originally scheduled 5 per cent in an effort to head off speculative purchases.

However, dealers said that renewed buying surfaced in the early afternoon when it became apparent that the increase in the downpayment would not hurt the sales of the new issue.

Dealers said demand for the new note has been exceptionally strong from the general public, and estimated that most, if not all, the \$5.5 billion of notes the Treasury is offering will eventually be allotted to the public, with very little left for professional buyers.

Although the announcement of the note sale created widespread falls in the bond market after the original announcement, when it appeared that the market would adjust downside to the 8-per-cent level set on the notes, interest has been so strong that in fact the market is now in the process of adjusting upwards to the issue which is expected to command a large premium in the open market.

This has spurred sales of corporate bonds already in syndicates.

In the money market, federal funds closed firm in the 4.875-per-cent range, despite action by

the Federal Reserve to pump additional liquidity into the banking system. Treasury-bill yields moved lower.

After the market closed, the Fed estimated that the nation's money supply averaged a seasonally adjusted \$265.3 billion in the week ended Jan. 21, up from \$265 billion the previous week.

In the statistical quarter ended Jan. 21, it said the supply had grown at a 3.1-per-cent annual rate.

Profits Down
At Siemens

MUNICH, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of Siemens declined 8 per cent to 458 million deutsche marks in the year ended Sept. 30 from 504 million DM in the preceding year, the electrical equipment maker announced today.

The company's management and supervisory boards will propose an unchanged dividend of 8 DM per share on the securities entitled to a full payout and a dividend of 4 DM a share on the stock created by the capital increase last year.

The board also proposed creating new capital for possible issuance in the 1977-1981 period. The purpose of the measure would be to assure maintenance of a solid capital structure as the company expands in coming years.

Specifically, the company will ask the annual meeting of shareholders on March 18 to approve:

• Authorized capital of up to 200 million DM for offer to existing shareholders in the ratio of 1-to-10 at a price of not more than 100 DM a share.

• Authorization of a convertible bond of up to 500 million DM to be offered to existing shareholders.

Up to 100 million DM of authorized capital to be sold as necessary to employees.

Petrofina Net Up
BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated profit at Petrofina rose 8.3 per cent to 5.83 billion Belgian francs (about \$136 million) from 5.02 billion francs in 1974.

It proposed a dividend of 170 francs per share, unchanged from the previous year.

The multinational oil group also said it will convene an extraordinary shareholders meeting to vote on a stock dividend proposal offering one new share to 20 old shares held. The company's regular annual meeting is scheduled for May 14.

KLM in Black Again
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) announced today a profit of 33.9 million guilders (\$12.7 million) for the first nine months of its 1975-76 financial year.

The profit contrasted with a loss of 10.8 million guilders for the year-earlier period. The turnaround resulted partly from economy measures introduced by the company.

KLM said its passenger traffic on scheduled services increased 15 per cent, freight 4 per cent and mail 5 per cent. Its charter transport was down 6 per cent.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 29[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Bankers Trust Company

MEMBER OF BANKERS TRUST NEW YORK CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1975

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,051,486,000
Money market investments	
Interest bearing deposits with banks	3,865,435,000
Other investments, including federal funds sold	274,198,000
Trading account securities	286,110,000
Investment securities	
U.S. Treasury	358,553,000
U.S. government agencies	128,815,000
States and political subdivisions	613,392,000
Other	131,482,000
Loans, less reserve for possible loan losses of \$77,979 and \$63,716, respectively	10,260,307,000
Premises and equipment	107,962,000
Customers' acceptance liability	628,745,000
Accrued income receivable	181,958,000
Other assets	438,991,000
Total assets	\$19,425,404,000

LIABILITIES

Deposits	
Demand	\$ 5,615,392,000
Time	4,145,084,000
Foreign offices	6,558,325,000
Total deposits	16,218,811,000
Funds borrowed	1,202,000,000
Acceptances outstanding	834,431,000
Accrued expenses and taxes	227,883,000
Other liabilities	279,593,000
Long-term notes and debentures	14,581,000
Total liabilities	\$18,577,289,000

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Common stock	90,886,000
Capital surplus	501,009,000
Undivided profits	256,220,000
Total stockholder's equity	848,115,000
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$19,425,404,000

DIRECTORS

ALFRED BRITAIN III

Chairman of the Board

JOHN W. HANNON, JR. President

LEE S. BICKMORE

Chairman of the
Executive Committee,
Nabisco, Inc.

HOWARD W. BLAUVELT

Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer,
Continental Oil Company

JOHN W. BROOKS

Chairman
and Chief Executive Officer,
Celanese Corporation

JOSEPH F. CULLMAN, 3rd

Chairman of the Board,
Philip Morris Incorporated

WILLIAM M. ELLINGHAUS

President,
New York Telephone Company

RICHARD L. GELB

President and Chief Executive Officer,
Bristol-Myers Company

JAMES E. GIBBONS

President,
Sackman-Gilliland Corporation

PAUL A. GORMAN

Director and former Chairman
of the Board,
International Paper Company

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.

Executive Director,
National Urban League, Inc.

RICHARD A. LENON

President and
Chief Executive Officer,
International Minerals &
Chemical Corporation

JACQUES G. MAISONROUGE

Chairman of the Board,
IBM World Trade Europe/Middle
East/Africa Corporation

PLATO MALOZEMOFF

Chairman of the Board,
Newmont Mining Corporation

WALTER A. MARTING

Chairman of the Executive Committee,
The Hanna Mining Company

WILLI

Chairm

DONA

WILLI

Bank

CALVI

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MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPO

NEW YORK
LONDON
MILAN
PARIS
TOKYO
SINGAPORE
NASSAU

International Banking
Subsidiaries:
Chicago
Houston
Los Angeles
Miami

Domestic Representatives:
Chicago
Houston
Los Angeles
San Francisco

Overseas Representatives
and Affiliates:
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
Colombia
Denmark
Germany
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Ivory Coast
Korea
Lebanon
Mexico
Nigeria
Panama
Philippines
Senegal
Spain
Switzerland
Taiwan
Thailand
Tunisia
United Kingdom
Venezuela

M. F. MAY
President and Chief Executive Officer,
American Can Company

D. F. McCULLOUGH
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
Collins & Aikman Corporation

M. H. MOORE
Former Chairman of the Board,
Bankers Trust Company and
Trust New York Corporation

H. PLIMPTON, M.D.
President,
Downstate Medical Center,
State University of New York

S. C. ROONEY, JR.
President and
Chief Executive Officer,
Melville Shoe Corporation

M. P. TAVOULAREAS
President and Director,
Mobil Oil Corporation

R. N. THAYER
Partner,
Whitcomb Investment Company
and President,
Communications Corporation

IT INSURANCE CORPORATION

[illegible]

-75/76- Stocks and Div in \$				-75/76- Stocks and Div in \$				-75/76- Stocks and Div in \$			
High: Low:	P/E	100s. High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	High: Low:	P/E	100s. High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	High: Low:	P/E	100s. High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
24 1/2-25 1/2	22	52	53 1/2	24 1/2-25 1/2	22	52	53 1/2	24 1/2-25 1/2	22	52	53 1/2

Toronto Stocks									
Closing Prices Jan. 28, 1976									
High Low Last Chrg									
12736 Abby Glen	510	510	520	+10	12736 Abby Glen	510	510	520	+10
1734 Abilith	511	511	514	+10	1734 Abilith	511	511	514	+10
1233 Acklands	514	514	514	+4	1233 Acklands	514	514	514	+4
1000 Aetna	51	51	55	+4	1000 Aetna	51	51	55	+4
2030 Agria Ind	57 1/2	7	7	-10	2030 Agria Ind	57 1/2	7	7	-10
3550 Alta Gas	513 1/2	513 1/2	525 1/2	+12 1/2	3550 Alta Gas	513 1/2	513 1/2	525 1/2	+12 1/2
2000 Algon	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	2000 Algon	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
1000 Algon Cent	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	1000 Algon Cent	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
1600 Alminex	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-5	1600 Alminex	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-5
1000 Argus C	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-5	1000 Argus C	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-5
7200 Atco	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	7200 Atco	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
3530 BP Can	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15	3530 BP Can	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15
2000 Banister	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15	2000 Banister	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15
1000 Bell Canada	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	1000 Bell Canada	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
4847 Bell Canada	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	4847 Bell Canada	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
1000 Bell Canada	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	1000 Bell Canada	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
4000 Block Bros	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	4000 Block Bros	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
2950 Bova Corp	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-15	2950 Bova Corp	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	-15
2000 Bratco	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	2000 Bratco	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
7000 Branded	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15	7000 Branded	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15
4000 Brendo M	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	4000 Brendo M	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
15000 Bridge	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	15000 Bridge	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
3000 Brierley	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	3000 Brierley	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
8750 BC Bank	512 1/2	512 1/2	512 1/2	-15	8750 BC Bank	512 1/2	512 1/2	512 1/2	-15
1000 Brunek	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	1000 Brunek	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
3000 Bunnell	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15	3000 Bunnell	514 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2	-15
2171 Burns Fds	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15	2171 Burns Fds	511 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2	-15
16211 Can Frv	510 1/2	510 1/2	510 1/2	-15	16211 Can Frv	510 1/2	510 1/2	510 1/2	-15

Toronto Stocks									
Closing Prices Jan. 28, 1976									
High Low Last Chrg									
1420 Cal Pow A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1420 Cal Pow A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10	1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-10
1230 Camflo	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2</						

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks					
January 29, 1976					
	Bid	Ask			
NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices Jan. 29, 1976				
	Parcel	Rld	Ask		
	7 7/8				
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for-					
13 1/4	5 SanyCo .54c	33	246	104	181 1/2
32	27 1/2 SolLin 2.55c	2	3	30 1/2	32 1/2
11	4 1/2 SOS Con 1.40	7	21	104	165 1/2
17 1/4	9 1/2 CarEng 1.48	8	64	174	176 1/2

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April 1945

